

GREAT FALLS DAILY TRIBUNE

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EDITORIAL PAGE

HASKIN LETTER

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN

WHAT ABOUT GRAPES AND HOPS?

Washington, D. C., March 31.—If high grade table syrups made from grapes and non-alcoholic wines made from the regular wine grapes, prove to be popular with the American consuming public, the California grape growers may be able to stay in business and prosper. Otherwise, large numbers of them will probably have to go out of business, and hillside lands, which are suitable for nothing but grape culture, will lie fallow. That is the way experts of the department of agriculture size up the situation of the grape farmer as it is affected by the coming of prohibition.

market down below this figure they do it at the expense of the tax payers, and if they take measures to prevent it going above this figure in the free market they do it at the expense of the wheatgrowers who are deprived of profits which are their due. It seems to us that the federal grain corporation will perform the function intended for it by congress if they let the wheat market alone and permit the natural law of supply and demand to function, meeting any losses this may involve out their appropriation and letting the grain growers reap any profits it may bring them by going above the guaranteed price.

This latter contingency we deem rather remote anyway, according to present prospects, but if it should come about it would be the farmers' good luck and some of them need such good luck badly enough. The war is over and the sooner we get over the habit of price fixing and interference with natural economic laws the better for all concerned.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION GIFTS

The Rockefeller Foundation gifts to various humanitarian activities in the year 1918 amounted to \$15,052,760 and in 1917 to \$11,456,950, or a total for the two years of \$26,509,710. The first thing that strikes us in this report is that this great corporation organized for benevolent ends with a capital of \$100,000,000 must have spent a great deal more than its interest income in the past two years, and we infer that Mr. John D. Rockefeller must have handsomely added to its income during that time by additional gifts. The president of the corporation, George E. Vincent, thus summarizes the work of the foundation for the two years besides issuing a detailed account of its various expenditures:

During the years 1917 and 1918 the expenditures of the Rockefeller Foundation for war work amounted to \$17,042,140. This was more than half of all the expenditures of the Foundation in these years. The total expenditures for the period in carrying on the chartered well-being of mankind throughout the world" was \$26,509,710.

The expenditures for war work were apportioned to camp and community welfare, medical research and relief and humanitarian aid. The amount spent for these purposes in 1917 was almost doubled in 1918. Camp and community welfare work received \$7,816,086 for the two years. The United War Work campaign received \$2,514,700 of this amount. The Foundation increased its expenditures for camp and community welfare from \$1,614,351 in 1917 to \$6,201,735 in 1918.

The amount spent for medical research and relief in connection with the war activities of the Foundation was \$579,192 of which the War Demonstration Hospital and Medical Research received \$512,537.

In humanitarian aid the Foundation spent \$8,646,862. The largest part of this amount went to the American Red Cross which received \$3,544,372 in 1917 and \$4,553,596 in 1918, a total of \$8,097,968 for the two years. The Belgian Relief Commission received \$100,000 and the Y. M. C. A. for prisoners of war and foreign armies received \$225,000.

The Foundation spent \$1,949,287 in public health work. Of this amount \$946,496 was spent for hookworm, yellow fever and malaria work throughout the world and \$496,666 in fighting tuberculosis in France. Medical Education and Research received \$6,049,202. Various philanthropies designated by John D. Rockefeller received \$942,251. Miscellaneous expenditures amounted to \$278,300. Administration of the Foundation for the two years required \$248,530.

The Opinions of Others

THERE IS LIMIT TO ALL THINGS. (Houston Post.)
Utah senate passes anti-cigarette bill. We believe there are some legislatures fool enough to place an embargo on corned beef and cabbage. If anything like that is ever done in Texas we shall revolute.
COULDN'T BE WORSE THAN OLD. (Anaconda Standard.)
At worst, Germany's new regime is making a good impression in comparison with the old.
SAND IS WHAT TOM NEEDS. (Knoxville Journal and Tribune.)
Vice President Marshall asserted in the Phoenix speech that he "preferred to eat a little dirt." If he'd specified sand or rocks Phoenix could have given him a banquet.
OUR IDEA OF DELIGHTFUL FINANCE. (Columbia State.)
The Russian bolsheviks, having repudiated all their old debts, are now preparing to contract new ones.
NOBODY HOLDING HIM HERE. (Birmingham Age-Herald.)
If Raymond Robins would be happier among his bolshevik friends in Russia, let him not stand on the order of his going.
NO TIME LIKE THE PRESENT. (Pittsburgh Dispatch.)
If there is no present for hanging the kaiser, many are asking if it is not time to make one.
JOB'S COMFORTER ON THE JOB. (Kansas City Star.)
It will make it easier for most men to taper off toward prohibition if champagne goes to \$25 a glass and cocktails to \$1 apiece.

DEMOCRATIC CITY TICKET
For Mayor—LOUIS NEWMAN.
For Treasurer—W. P. WREN.
For Magistrate—R. R. MARSH.
For Aldermen—
First Ward—ADAM STIMPERT.
Second Ward—BERNARD JOYCE.
Third Ward—CHARLES H. SUTHERLAND.
Fourth Ward—DR. R. R. JOHNSON.
Fifth Ward—CHARLES LUDING.

THAT SEWER RAKE-OFF

It might be well for the voters to remember when they come to cast their ballots at the city election next Monday that some of the republican aldermen seeking re-election voted to pay a republican city official drawing a salary from the city a rake-off of \$11,750 on the side and in addition to his official salary, in the shape of commission for plans and supervision in connection with the construction of the south side storm sewer. Alderman Grover of the third ward, was one of these, Messrs. Stevens and Arthur were others. These men are, in effect, asking the voters to endorse the propriety and wisdom of that act. Indeed, every republican candidate for alderman and the republican candidate for mayor stand as endorsing that act, unless they have specifically repudiated it. We have not heard that any of the republican candidates have done so. Every republican alderman voted for this infamous waste of the tax payer's money. The republican newspaper organ defended it. It was put through the city council against the protest of the democratic mayor by a solid republican party vote. We have never heard Candidate Gray express any condemnation of that scaly proceeding. Indeed, he is now advocating the re-election of men who voted for that infamous measure and so we are justified in the deduction that he approved it, or at least is willing to ignore it.

Voters in the First, Second and Fourth wards are called on to express their commendation of this \$11,750 storm sewer rake-off or to condemn it, because in each of these wards republican aldermen who voted to put this outrage on the tax payers over are running on the republican ticket for re-election and endorsement of their record. Aldermen Grover, Stevens and Arthur are the men seeking such endorsement of their record. Will the voters of the First, Third and Fourth wards give it to them? That is one of the questions that will be answered next Monday. The republicans are not saying much about this incident in their record. The tax payers made such a row about it that they abandoned the scheme to loot the tax payers' pocket book after The Tribune exposed it and gave it such publicity that the tax payers woke up. Yet it is a legitimate issue in this city election, and next Monday the voters will have their first chance to express their opinion about it. If they say they approve by re-electing the men who put it over it will be an encouragement for similar raids on the city treasury for the benefit of republican office holders in the future. If they defeat these aldermen it will be a lesson not soon forgotten by the politicians.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

An Associated Press dispatch from Washington recently quoted Julius H. Barnes, president of the federal grain corporation in charge of the billion dollar appropriation made by the late congress for the purpose of guaranteeing the price of the 1919 wheat crop of the United States at \$2.26 in Chicago, regarding the market price of wheat this season. Mr. Barnes seems to think the world price of wheat is going to rise to \$2.26 at Chicago, or better, and that it is a part of the business of his corporation to keep it down below that figure. He is quoted as saying: "Should all factors fail to continue the price of flour in the United States at a reasonable level then we shall relax restrictions and allow wheat and wheat flour to enter the United States from Canada, Argentine and Australia."
That hardly seems fair to the farmers, who raise wheat, and it is not in accord with our understanding of the purpose of congress in forming this grain corporation and endowing it with a billion dollars to cover any loss between the world market price and the guarantee price of \$2.26. In other words congress intended to have the grain corporation buy the wheat at \$2.26, provided the free market was lower than that figure and sell it again at the market, paying the loss out of the billion dollar appropriation. But we never heard that it was the purpose of the corporation to deliberately bear the market and try to reduce the market price so as to increase the loss to the government if it could be brought down below the guaranteed price, or cause loss to the farmers if the law of supply and demand should happen to boost the world market price above the guaranteed price of \$2.26.
Perhaps the ideal condition would be that the free market for wheat in 1919 would be exactly \$2.26 at Chicago. Then the tax payers would save their billion dollars and the wheat raisers would have no cause to complain. But if the grain corporation takes measures to force the

fluctuity is to tide the growers over the next year or so. The introduction of new varieties of grapes to California soil may be highly successful eventually, but under the most favorable circumstances the vines will not bear fruit for three years.
The plan which seems most promising for the near future is to use our wine grapes for syrup. This scheme has some drawbacks. Wine grapes are not raised cheaply, and syrup made from expensive grapes will necessarily be high—its cost will be figured at two dollars a gallon. It cannot, therefore, compete with cheaper syrups, and can succeed as a commodity only if a market can be built up for it as a high grade syrup similar to maple syrup. Fruit growers will be urged to make use of it, as it is very sweet, and the canners already have machinery for its manufacture. It will take several years to establish the market for grape syrup and make it popular. Still, this is the most feasible use for the grape crop. It is the one advocated by government experts and considered most favorably by the growers who are doubtful of the success of any makeshift.
As for the grain situation, over 100,000,000 bushels of grain have been consumed each year in production of alcohol. As all of the grain thus used can be diverted to other markets with little disturbance, there will be no appreciable loss to farmers who have been raising grain for the brewers and distillers. A much smaller percentage of the barley, rye, and corn crops has gone into alcohol than is generally supposed. Rye is usually associated with whiskey first and bread afterward. Yet nearly half of the rye produced in recent years has been milled into flour, while only one-sixth has gone to distilleries. One-fourth of the barley crop has been used for alcohol. The several millions of bushels of corn yearly dedicated to Bacchus are a minute part of the United States' corn crop, which will be absorbed into the general corn market.
When, or if, the nation bores dry, barley and rye will still be raised in this country, mainly for exports, feed, and for use of our foreign population. Americans do not take kindly to rye and barley flour. Enforced use of these grains during the wheat shortage did not add to their popularity. In the case of barley, inferior flour was milled at first, and by the time better grades were produced, the American housewife was permanently prejudiced. Northern European peoples, especially Scandinavians, Russians and Germans, create the demand for rye and barley both in this country and abroad.
Hops, which are grown in this country almost entirely for the brewing industry, are more affected by the coming dry regime than are the grains. Not even the hop growers know whether hop cultivation has a future in a dry country. That depends on foreign countries, particularly on Germany. If Germany wins back her hop trade with England, Japan, France and South America, then the United States hop growers will have almost no foreign market for their product. If Germany is boycotted, our hop industry will flourish—maybe. Meantime, some hop growers enlarge their farms with a wise air, and others cautiously go out of business.

Snails for dinner are the latest European hobby to be tried out on the American digestion. If small stew becomes popular, conducting a snail farm will be a new American industry, which can be recommended as a slow but profitable occupation.
NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE.
In the District court of the United States for the District of Montana.
In the Matter of the Estate of Lee R. Crowl, Company, Chester, Montana, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned trustee will sell all the property of the Lee R. Crowl company, bankrupt, consisting of a stock of groceries, fixtures, accounts and one automobile, at private sale on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1919. That sealed bids will be received on all or any portion of the said property up to said date, at which time said property will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, if in the judgment of the trustee a materially higher bid cannot be obtained at an adjourned sale.
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TRAVELETTE
By NIKSAH.
ST. GILES.
St. Giles Church, in Edinburgh, stands for unadulterated Scottish tradition. From its massive stone columns, centuries, old, to the crowlike dome which towers over Edinburgh, St. Giles is typically Scottish—of the old-time Scots who wore the plaid and talked a language of their own.
St. Giles has served as a background for much history and romance. In time of civil war it has been turned into a well-armed fort, and in time of so-called peace, it has been plundered and burned. Its many altars have at times been parceled out for distinctly worldly purposes, such as a jail, town clerk's office, school, and court, while the nave and altar were reserved for the minister and his congregation.
Of St. Giles stories none is more popular than the dramatic adventure of Jenny Geddes and the three-legged stool. A certain king ordered the service of the Church of England read in St. Giles, which was a stronghold of the Scotch Presbyterian faith. The dean of St. Giles started bravely to conduct the service amid harmless but disturbing protests and growls from his hearers. But Jenny Geddes, an old vegetable vender, soon saw that the dean was unimpressed by mere words. She seized the three-legged stool on which she sat and hurled it with deadly aim. The dean ducked and fled, and the Church of England service was never attempted in St. Giles again.

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